[*Numb.* 792.]

THE *MARYLAND* GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *July* 10, 1760.

Concluſion of the Letter addreſſed to TWO GREAT MEN, *begun in our laſt but Two.*

HIS Majeſty, as Elector of *Hanover*, has no Views of Ambition: His *Country has been attacked only becauſe it belonged to the King* of *Great-Britain*; and nothing more is required of us, but to be true to ourſelves, by neglecting no Step that may prevent *Hanover* from falling again into the Hands of *France*, after having been ſo miraculouſly reſcued from the Contributions of the rapacious *Richlieu*, and ſaved from the *Military Deſert* of *Belleiſle*.——I need not ſay any Thing of the Glory acquired by that Army, which notwithſtanding it's great Inferiority, hath driven the *French* twice from the *Weſer* to the *Rhine*. I ſhall only obſerve, that the next Campaign (if another Campaign ſhould precede the Peace) will, in all Probability, loſe us none of the Advantages we have gained, *on that Side*; if our Army, ſtill headed by Prince *Ferdinand* who has already gained ſo many Laurels, be rendered more formidable, as I hope it will, by ſending to it *ſome Thouſands* more of our national Troops; who now, ſince the Conqueſt of *Canada*, and the Defeat of the long threatened Invaſion, have no other Scene of Action left, but to contribute to another Victory in *Germany*.

It would be a very pleaſing Proſpect, if we could ſpeak with equal Confidence, and Probability of Succeſs, concerning the future Operations of the King of *Pruſſia*. However, when we reflect on the amazing Difficulties he has had to ſtruggle with; attacked on every Side by a Number of Confederates, each of whom, ſingly, one would have thought, an equal Match for his whole Strength; bearing up, at the ſame Time, againſt the formidable Power of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; the brutal Ferocity of the *Ruſſians*; the Attacks of the *Swedes*; the Armies of the Empire; and, at one Time, having the additional Weight of the *French* Arms upon him; when, I ſay, we reflect on the uncommon Difficulties this magnanimous Prince has to reſiſt, we muſt rather expreſs our Wonder and our Satisfaction that his Situation is ſtill ſo reſpectable, than indulge our Fears, that it is likely to be worſe. The ſevereſt Checks he has met with during this War, have only ſerved to ſhew how calm he poſſeſſes himſelf under Diſtreſs, and how ably he can extricate himſelf. The Hour of Adverſity has called forth all his Abilities, and if he has failed ſometimes, from too great an Eagerneſs to conquer, he has always been able to retrieve his Affairs, and like *Anteus*, gained freſh Strength from every Overthrow.

And, upon this Principle, I flatter myſelf, his *Pruſſian* Majeſty will ſtill be able to ſecure to himſelf the greater Part, if not the whole of *Saxony* for his Winter Quarters, and to recruit his Army, no Doubt much ſhattered with it's Loſſes and Fatigues, before the opening of another Campaign. It is to be hoped alſo, that beſides the amazing Reſources He has ſtill left in his own unbounded Genius, and the generous and effectual Support which his Connection with *England*, affords him; the Power of the Confederacy againſt him may be broken, by diſuniting the Confederates. Hiſtory ſatisfies us how ſeldom a Confederacy of many Princes, has ever ruined a ſingle Power attacked. I have given one Inſtance of this already, when I ſpoke of the Grand Alliance againſt *Lewis* XIV. and the League of *Cambray* againſt the *Venetians*, in the 16th Century, is an Inſtance ſtill more remarkable.

But, if contrary to our Hopes, our Wiſhes, our Endeavours, this ſhould fail; if his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, like a Lion caught in the Toils (after a Reſiſtance already made, which will hand him down to Poſterity as the greateſt of Men) ſhould at laſt be unable to defend himſelf; let him not deſpair while he is in Alliance with *Britain*: For I would inculcate a Doctrine, which I think will not be unpopular amongſt my Countrymen, and which, therefore, I hope, will not be oppoſed by our Miniſters, *That whatever Conqueſts we have made, and whatever Conqueſts we may ſtill make, upon the* French, *except* North-America, *which muſt be kept all our own*; *ſhould be looked upon as given back to* France *for a moſt important Conſideration, if it can be the Means of extricating the King of* Pruſſia *from any unforeſeen Diſtreſſes.*

Perhaps my Notions on this Subject may ſeem to border on Enthuſiaſm; but, however, I cannot but be perſuaded, that Things are come to that Paſs in *Germany*, that the Ruin of the King of *Pruſſia* will be ſoon followed by the Ruin of the Proteſtant Religion in the Empire. The blind Zeal of the bigotted *Auſtrian* Family will have no Check, if the Head and Protector of the *German* Proteſtants be deſtroyed; and the War begun only to wreſt *Sileſia* from him, will, in the End, be found to be a War that will overturn the Liberties and Religion of *Germany*. If, therefore, the noble Perſeverance of the King of *Pruſſia* deſerves the Eſteem of a generous People; if his Fidelity to his Engagements, which has contributed to ſave *Hanover* and to ruin *France*, can demand our Gratitude; if the Danger of the only Proteſtant Sovereign in *Germany*, able to preſerve the Privileges of his Religion from being trampled under Foot, can call forth the warm Support of this Proteſtant Nation; may I not hope, may I not be confident, that our Miniſters will dictate, and our People approve of Terms of Peace in his Favour, tho' they ſhould be purchaſed by relinquiſhing ſome of our Conqueſts; while the Poſſeſſion of *Canada* will be ſo reaſonable a Bound to the Demands we may make for ourſelves?

I have ſtated this Point, upon a Suppoſition that the Event of the War may turn out to the Diſadvantage of the King of *Pruſſia*. But if the Fortune, the Capacity, the Perſeverance of that Great Prince, ſhould enable him (as I think we may ſtill hope) to extricate himſelf from the Dangers that ſurround him——it may be aſked, What is to be done with the Conqueſts which, beſides *Canada*, we ſhall be in Poſſeſſion of when we treat of a Peace?——My Propoſal is honeſt, and perhaps will not be treated as chimerical: Employ them to recover out of the Hands of *France* thoſe Towns of *Flanders*, gained for the *Auſtrian* Family by the Valour, and at the Expence of *England*; and which have been ſo perfidiouſly ſacrificed. A *Britiſh* Adminiſtration muſt tremble at the Proſpect of ſeeing *Newport* and *Oſtend* become *French* Property, and, therefore, ſhould uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to prevent this at the Peace; tho' thoſe Endeavours may ſerve the Court of *Vienna*, whoſe Ingratitude to *Britain* never will be forgotten; though, at the ſame Time, I muſt own we ſhall draw no ſmall Advantage from it. We ſhall learn, for the future, to prefer our own Intereſt to that of others; to proportion our Expences on the Continent to the immediate Exigencies of our own Country, and never to aſſiſt a *new* Ally, without remembering how much we did for *our Old one*, and what Return we have had!

I have, now, nearly executed my principal Deſign, in the preſent Addreſs; which was to give my Thoughts on the important Buſineſs of the approaching Treaty. And if it be conducted with as much Ability, as the War has been carried on with Spirit and Succeſs, there is great Room for flattering ourſelves, that the Voice of the Public demands no Advantages or Ceſſions, in Favour of *England*, which the Miniſters of *England* are not reſolved to inſiſt upon.

But amidſt the ſignal Succeſſes of our Arms, which give us ſo reaſonable an Expectation of an honourable Peace, and have exalted our Country to the higheſt Pinnacle of Glory and Reputation abroad—I wiſh it could be ſaid that our *Conſtitution* was not greatly in Danger of being hurt, and almoſt loſt at *Home*.——I ſhall beg Leave to take this Occaſion of touching this equally melancholy and important Subject; with a View not to blame, but to lament; not to bring any railing Accuſation againſt thoſe who are now in Power, but to exhort and to excite them to endeavour, before it be too late, to add to the Services they have done their Country, in ſaving it from the open Attacks of *France*, the ſtill more important Service of ſaving our Conſtitution, which ſome unhappy Circumſtances of our Preſent Situation have already greatly changed, and ſeem to threaten with intire Deſtruction;—Nay, I may ſay would have actually deſtroyed, if it were not for the good Heart of our gracious Sovereign who ſcorns to take Advantage of them.

Conſiderably above an hundred Millions of Debt, the Sum we muſt be obliged to ſit down with, at the End of the preſent War, is a Burthen which, however immenſe, Experience has taught us, contrary to all Theory, we ſhall be able to bear without *Bankruptcy*. As our Expences have increaſed, we have found, contrary to the Predictions of gloomy Politicians, that our Abilities to bear them have increaſed alſo. —But tho' our Debts be not too great for the Riches of our Country, they are much too great for the Independency of its Conſtitution. For, when I conſider the infinite Dependance upon the Crown, created by Means of Them, throughout the Kingdom, amongſt all Degrees of Men; when I reflect on the many Thouſands of Placemen, of every Denomination, who are employed in the Collection of the vaſt Variety of Taxes now levied on the Public; and take a Review of a far greater Number of Servants of the Crown, both Civil and Military, for whoſe Support ſo conſiderable a Share of the public Revenue is ſet apart, too many of whom, I fear, might be tempted to aſſiſt in extending the Influence of the Prerogative to the Prejudice of public Liberty; when I conſider our vaſt Load of Taxes, in this Point of View, I cannot help obſerving the amazing Revolution in our Government which this ſingle *Article* has brought about; nor enough lament the unhappy Circumſtances of Affairs, and the Neceſſities of the War which have forced us to an annual Expence, unknown to former Times, and which will almoſt be incredible to Poſterity. I believe I can venture to ſay upon Memory, that the Expences of the War, for all King *William*'s Reign, about 13 Years, were not, at a Medium, above three Millions and a half a Year; and Queen *Anne*'s, tho' the laſt Years were exorbitant, were little more than five Millions. What they are *now* I ſigh to think on. Twelve or Fourteen Millions are demanded without Reſerve; and, what is ſtill more, voted without Oppoſition. Nay, of ſo little Conſequence is it now thought, by our Repreſentatives, to deliberate on the weighty Buſineſs of raiſing Money on the Subject, that ſcarcely can *Forty* of them be got together, to hear the Eſtimates for at leaſt *One hundred and fourſcore Thouſand* Men, for ſo many we have now in our Pay; and to borrow *Eight Millions*, the Sum by which our Expences exceed our Income.

Theſe are alarming Conſiderations; but another Object, no leſs threatening the Ruin of our Conſtitution, alſo preſents itſelf.

I am old enough to remember what Uneaſineſs and Jealouſies diſturbed the Minds of all true Patriots, with regard to ſtanding Armies, and military Eſtabliſhments. Principles of Liberty in general, and, in particular, Whig Principles, excited this Uneaſineſs and produced thoſe Jealouſies, which, from Time to Time, have been a fruitful Source of Parliamentary Debate. It was no longer ago than the late King's Time, that the veſting *Courts Martial*, in Time of Peace, with the Power of puniſhing *Mutiny* and *Deſertion* with *Death*, was carried in the Houſe of Commons by a ſmall Majority*. Nay, that a Court Martial, however limited in its Juriſdiction, was inconſiſtent with the Liberties of a free People, in Time of Peace, was the Doctrine of Whigs in thoſe Days; it was the Doctrine, in particular, of Sir *Robert Walpole* then in Oppoſition; whoſe remarkable Expreſſion, in this great Debate, "That they who gave the *Power of Blood, gave Blood*," never can be forgotten. And though afterwards when he came to be a *Miniſter*, he was better reconciled to ſtanding Armies and Mutiny Bills, in Time of Peace, *ſeventeen* thouſand Men, was all the Army he *durſt* aſk; yet even that Demand produced an *annual* Debate; and the *annual* Reaſon, on which he founded the Neceſſity of his Demand ——being the Danger from the Pretender and the Jacobites; was the ſtrongeſt Proof that even in Sir *R. Walpole*'s Opinion, the Reduction in the Army ſhould take Place, when this Danger from Diſaffection ſhould ceaſe. But how are Things changed?——I own indeed that amidſt the Dangers of this War, and the Threats of an Invaſion, the vaſt Army now on our Eſtabliſhment, is neceſſary: But what I lament is to ſee the Sentiments of the Nation ſo amazingly reconciled to the Proſpect of having a far more numerous Body of regular Troops, kept up, after the Peace, than any true Lover of his Country in former Times thought, could be allowed without endangering the Conſtitution. Nay, ſo unaccountably fond are we become of the military Plan, that the Erection of Barracks, which, twenty Years ago, would have ruined any Miniſter who ſhould have ventured to propoſe it, may be propoſed ſafely by our Miniſters now a-Days, and, upon Trial, be found to be a favourite Meaſure with our Patriots, and with the Public in general.

But what I lament as the greateſt Misfortune that can threaten the public Liberty, is to ſee the Eagerneſs with which our Nobility, born to be the Guradians of the Conſtitution againſt Prerogative, ſollicit the Badge of *military* Subjection, not merely to ſerve their Country, in Times of Danger, which would be commendable, but in Expectation to be continued *Soldiers*, when Tranquility ſhall be reſtored, and to be under *military Command*, during Life. When I ſee this ſtrange, but melancholy Infatuation, ſo prevalent, I almoſt deſpair of the Conſtitution. If it ſhould go on in Proportion as it has of late, I fear the Time will, at laſt, come, when Independence on the Crown, will be exploded as unfaſhionable. Unleſs another Spirit poſſeſs our Nobility; unleſs they lay aſide their Military Trappings; and think they can ſerve their Country more effectually as Senators than as Soldiers, what can we expect but to ſee, the Syſtem of military Subordination extending itſelf throughout the Kingdom, univerſal Dependance upon Government influencing every Rank of Men, and the Spirit, nay the very Form of the Conſtitution deſtroyed; We have generally beaten the *French*, and always been fooliſh enough to follow their Faſhions; I was in Hopes we ſhould never have taken the Faſhion of *French* Government; but from our numerous Armies, and the military Turn of our Nobility, I am afraid we are running into it as faſt as we can. And, unleſs ſomething can be done, to bring back our Conſtitution to its firſt Principles, we ſhall find, that we have triumphed, only to make ourſelves as wretched as our Enemy; that our Conqueſts are but a poor Compenſation for the Loſs of our Liberties; in a Word, that, like *Wolfe*, falling in the Arms of Victory, we are moſt gloriouſly——*undone!*

But though I have drawn ſo melancholy a Picture, of the Dangers which threaten us with the Loſs of our Liberties, it is with no other Deſign, than to exhort thoſe who are placed at the Helm, to ſet about the Repairs of our ſhattered Veſſel, as ſoon as ſhe can be brought ſafe into Harbour. After the Peace is once ſettled, it ought to be the great Object of our Miniſters, to deviſe every Expedient, and to adopt every Plan, that may extricate this unhappy Conſtitution from the Dangers I have deſcribed. Conſidering the low Ebb of *France*, we have ſome Reaſon to hope that when Peace is once reſtored, upon ſolid Terms, it will not ſoon be interrupted. Much, therefore, may be done during thoſe Years of Tranquility; if our Miniſters be diligent and faithful in this great Work of reviving the Conſtitution. The ſacred, and inviolable Application of the *Sinking Fund*, which the Increaſe of our Trade, and other Circumſtances, have ſo greatly augmented, and muſt ſtill augment, will operate gradually, and effectually. Univerſal and invariable Oeconomy, muſt be introduced into every Branch of Government; the Revenues of the Kingdom may be vaſtly increaſed by adopting Schemes that will prevent Frauds, and leſſen the Expence of Collection; innumerable unneceſſary Places may be aboliſhed, and exorbitant Perquiſites, in thoſe we leave, may be reſtrained; Attention muſt be had to the Morals and Principles of the Nation, and the Revival of Virtue and of Religion will go hand in hand, with the Revival of Liberty. But no Object will deſerve more Attention, than our Military Encroachments on Conſtitutional Independence. When this War ſhall be over, there will be leſs Reaſon, than ever, for numerous Armies. The Kingdom now happily being united, and Diſaffection to the Royal Family at an End, we need fear no Rebellions among ourſelves; and Invaſions from *France* are leſs likely than ever. Beſides, by the Care and Perſeverance of ſome Patriots, we have acquired a new internal Strength, a Militia trained up to be uſeful, and conſequently, we may without any Danger to the Public, reduce the Number of our Guards and Garriſons, ſo low, as to deſtroy great Part of the huge Fabrick of Military Influence and Dependence.

dence. But whatever you do, if you mean to reſtore the Conſtitution, you muſt ſecure the Dignity and Independence of Parliament. After paſſing ſuch Laws as may ſtill be neceſſary to preſerve the Freedom of Elections, from Influence of every Sort; to puniſh Bribery both in the *Electors* and in the *Elected*; ſomething, perhaps, may ſtill be done by Way of Place-bill, to leſſen miniſterial Influence over Parliaments, without having Recourſe to an *Oliverian* Self-*denying* Ordinance; or to ſo total an Excluſion of Placemen as was eſtabliſhed, in the original Act of Settlement.

And an Houſe of Commons thus choſen, and thus made independent, now that *Jacobitiſm* is rooted out, can never be formidable but to thoſe who have Reaſon to tremble. Such an Houſe of Commons, will co-operate with the Adminiſtration in every Plan of public Utility, and at the ſame Time inquire carefully into the Abuſes of Government; Supplies will be voted; but only in Proportion to the real Income and Abilities of the Nation; and we may expect to ſee, what we have not ſeen above theſe forty Years, a Parliamentary Commiſſion of Accounts erected to inquire into the Diſburſement of near *Two Hundred Millions*. And unleſs we ſee this, ſoon, I ſhall look upon our Conſtitution, as loſt, for ever.

Theſe, and many ſuch Regulations, as theſe, may, under an honeſt and virtuous Adminiſtration, be adopted when once Peace is reſtored: And the Proſpect of ſeeing them adopted, and ſteadily purſued, keeps me from deſpairing altogether of the *Commonwealth*.

To you, therefore, whoſe Power, moſt likely, will not terminate with the War; and whom I have preſumed to addreſs, with Regard to the Terms that ſhould be demanded, to ſecure us from a perfidious Foe; To you, *My Lord*, and *Sir*, let me earneſtly recommend, the ſtill more important Care, of ſaving us from *ourſelves*; and as you have with an Unanimity, that doth you both great Honour, directed our Councils, ſo as to humble *France*, let me intreat you to preſerve your Union, till it re-invigorate the almoſt loſt Powers of the *Britiſh Conſtitution*.

If you have any Regard to Virtue, to Liberty, to your Country; if you would live great, and die lamented; if you would ſhine in Hiſtory, with our *Clarendons* and *Southamptons*; let not this Opportunity, perhaps, this laſt Opportunity of ſaving *Britiſh* Liberty, and Independence, be thrown away. You, *my Lord*, whoſe Rank, whoſe extenſive Influence, and perſonal Authority, have given you the Pre-eminence, in public Affairs, as it were by Preſcription; much will depend upon you, in the carrying on this important Work. But when I direct my Addreſs to you, *Sir*, you muſt be conſcious that beſides the general Expectations we have from you, as a Lover of your Country, we have your own repeated Promiſes, and Declarations, to make us flatter ourſelves that you will not ſtop ſhort, in your Schemes of national Reformation. Not tutored in the School of Corruption, but liſted, from your earlieſt Years, under the Banner of Patriotiſm; called into Power, by popular Approbation, and ſtill uniting, the uncommon Characters of *Miniſter* and *Patriot*; Favourite of the Public, and Servant of the Crown; be not offended, Sir, if I remind you, not to Diſappoint that Confidence the Public places in your future Endeavours to prop the ſinking Conſtitution. Nor let it ever fall from your Memory, that the Nation expects from your Virtue, your Oeconomy, your Plans for Liberty, during the future Peace, as great Advantages as we have already gained, from your Spirit, your bold Councils, and vigorous Efforts, in carrying on the preſent War.

Perhaps I grow too warm, on a favourite Subject; and, therefore, from Schemes which cannot take Effect, till the War be cloſed, let me turn your Attention again, for a little while longer, to the Object immediately before our Eyes—the enſuing Conferences for Peace. And, with Regard to theſe, though I ſuppoſe, they will *begin*, before the Winter be over, I think there is ſome Reaſon, for being of Opinion that we muſt have another Campaign, before they can be finally cloſed. *France* is too low, to think ſeriouſly of a Peace, without making ſome deſperate Effort. She never would have expoſed her Weakneſs to all *Europe*, by ſo ſhameful and ſo humbling a Bankruptcy; She never would have ruined her public Credit, and melted her Plate, the laſt Reſource, when every other has been exhauſted, only to receive Terms from *England*. No, ſhe knows ſhe is undone, for ever, if ſhe gets no footing in *Hanover*; and, therefore, we may expect to ſee another Attempt made for that Purpoſe. But, if we are not wanting to ourſelves, another Attempt, will end, as unfortunately for her, as the former have done; and her Ruin only be more confirmed. In the mean while, I make no Doubt, the Plenipotentiaries will meet at a Congreſs; but the Events of the Field, muſt regulate the Deliberations of the Cabinet. We, no Doubt, ſhall be *firm* in our Demands, *whatever they are*; and the *French* will endeavour to gain Time, to know whether there is any Likelihood of obliging us to offer them *better*. In this Situation, then, *France* muſt hear with Terror, that without breaking our national Faith, without injuring private Property, without giving exorbitant Premiums, we have already provided *immenſely* for the Supplies of *another* Year (and Supplies for *Years* may ſtill be had) to meet them——not in *America*; there they are no more;——not on the *Ocean*——the Deſtruction of their Fleets leaves that Empire free to us——but once more, on the Plains of another *Minden*, again to feel and to confeſs the Superiority of *Britiſh* Valour.

I have only a Particular or two, to add, before I conclude. And I cannot help congratulating the Public, on the Wiſdom of our Manner of Opening the Negociation for Peace. I mean to obſerve, that our Miniſters have happily got rid of a Set of very *uſeleſs*, or very *pernicious* Gentlemen called *Mediators*, by applying directly to the Enemy himſelf. Nothing can be more ridiculous than the Figure of the *Pope*'s Nuncio, and the Ambaſſador of *Venice*, acting the Farce of Mediation at *Munſter*, for ſeveral Years, while the War went on, till its Events regulated the Terms of Peace. The Mediation of *inſignificant* Powers is therefore abſurd; and the Danger of calling in a *powerfull* Mediator, who may threaten to declare againſt you, if you do not ſubmit to his *partial* Deciſions, is too obvious to be inſiſted upon. You have done wiſely, therefore, to keep the Negociation in your own Hands; the Nation, from this Inſtance, has a full Confidence that her Intereſts, are ſkilfully conducted; and, therefore, I ſhall only add, another Particular, which however ſubordinate, will no Doubt be attended to by you; though *ſome late* Negociators of ours, with *France*, neglected it.

The *French*, by taking the Lead in *Europe* of late, have, of Courſe, been able to introduce their Language as the common Vehicle of the Sentiments of other Nations, in all public Negociations; ſo that, perhaps, the *French* is the only Tongue, by the Channel of which Plenipotentiaries and Miniſters of different Countries, can converſe. But when the Negociation is to be put into Writing, and to be drawn up in that Form which is to be binding upon all the Parties, and ſigned jointly by the treating Powers, neither the Honour, nor the Intereſt of the State, ought to allow us, to accept of the Original Treaty in the *Native Tongue* of our Enemies. The Honour of the Nation forbids this; as it would be a Confeſſion of Superiority, to which *Britain*, at no Time, much leſs after ſo glorious a War, ſhould ſubmit; eſpecially as we cannot ſubmit to it, without giving the Enemy a real Advantage, and laying the Foundation for future Cavils.—Cardinal *Mazarine*, in his Letters, boaſts, that by a latent Ambiguity and Nicety in the *French* Stile, he had been able to out-wit *Don Louis de Haro*, in the Conferences at the *Pyrenees*. And a much later Inſtance, in which we ourſelves were partly concerned, ſhould confirm us, in our Refuſal to treat with the *French* in their own Language.——I mean the famous Capitulation of the *Dutch* Garriſon of *Tournay* in 1745; which, though only reſtrained from acting, for a limited Time in any of the Barrier Towns †, as the *Dutch* believed, when they accepted of the Capitulation, was ſoon after interpreted by *France*, as tying them up from acting in any Part of the World; and might have been fatal to this Country, if the Rebellion in *Scotland*, to aſſiſt in quelling which the *Dutch* lent us thoſe very Troops, had been ſo ſucceſsful, as to oblige us to put our Foreign Allies to the Teſt.

We have no great Reaſon, no more than other Nations, to truſt *Gallic Faith*, as appears from the many Inſtances of their *unpalliated* Perfidy which I have collected above. Let us not, therefore, be ſo weak as to give them Room for obtruding upon us, any fallacious Interpretations of the Words, in which they plight their Faith. They are too ready to break it when the Terms are ever ſo clear; and, therefore, let us take Care not to give them that Advantage which ſuperior Skill in their own Language, naturally confers, and which upon ſome future Occaſion, they may improve to our Detriment. Let the *original and authentic* Copy of the Treaty therefore be in a dead Language, the Phraſes of which cannot vary, and whoſe Meaning is equally underſtood by both Parties. We had once a very learned Plenipotentiary in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, who in a Negociation with *Spain*, when it came to be debated in what Language the Treaty ſhould be made, ludicrouſly enough propoſed to the *Spaniard*, who was giving himſelf Airs of Superiority, to treat in the Language of his Maſter's Kingdom of *Jeruſalem*. But leaving the *Hebrew*, for our Divines; I would only have our Negociators treat in *Latin*: Which ſeemed, as it were by Preſcription, to have a Right to be the Language of the Public Law of *Europe*; till ſome late Inſtances have ſhewn that the *French* was beginning to be ſubſtituted in its Room, by the Lazineſs or Neglect of thoſe who treated. As we are ſanguine in our Hopes of a much better Peace than we had at *Utrecht*, with Regard to the Terms; let it not, be worſe than that at *Utrecht*, which preſerved the Old Cuſtom of ſettling the Negociation in *Latin*. We then had a Biſhop indeed, as Plenipotentiary; but without having Recourſe to the very learned Bench, or chooſing a Plenipotentiary from *Cambridge* (I hope in a little Time one may join the other Univerſity, without giving Offence) the Negociators at the enſuing Peace, may be accommodated with *Latin* enough for the Purpoſe I mention, at a very moderate Expence—if their Secretary or Chaplain cannot aſſiſt them.

But when I begin to be ludicrous on ſo ſerious a Subject, it is Time to have done: And my Addreſs has already ſwelled to ſuch a Size as ſurprizes myſelf, as much, as I fear it will tire the Reader. However, the vaſt Variety of Facts and Particulars, which naturally offered themſelves to me, and which could not be omitted without hurting the Connexion, and weakening my Argument, will, perhaps, procure Indulgence for ſo long a Pamphlet: And, for the ſame Reaſon, I flatter myſelf, that if I ſhould happen to have been miſtaken in any Thing I advance, to have erred in a Date, or to have miſ-quoted a Treaty, ſome Allowances will be made to me, as I have been obliged to truſt much to my Memory, for want of a proper Opportunity of conſulting many of thoſe Books, which furniſh the Materials I have made Uſe of. However, I believe a candid Reader, will find no *capital*, at leaſt, no *wilful*, Miſtake.

I am far from the Vanity of thinking that my Notions on the important Subject of the Peace, are a regular Plan or Syſtem for the Adminiſtration to proceed upon. I throw them out, only as looſe Hints for my *Superiors* to improve as they may think proper. Should there be any Weight in all, or any of them, you, *my Lord*, and *Sir*, will be able to work them into Utility for this Kingdom. If they are not worth your Notice, as I am an anonymous Writer, and hope never to be known, I can neither loſe nor gain Reputation by them. All I can ſay, if they are neglected, is, *Operam et oleam perdidi*. I am, my Lord and Sir, Yours, &c. &c.

* *In 1717-18 the Numbers on the Diviſion were 247 to 229.*

† *I have not the original Capitulation before me, but I remember, pretty exactly on what the Cavil turned. The Troops were not to act, I think for two Years, in any of the Places* les plus reculées de le Barriere. *The* Dutch, *no doubt, underſtood,* de la Barriere *to be the* Genitive *Caſe, but the* French *ſaid they meant it in the* Ablative.

* * *

CHARLES-TOWN (in South-Carolina) June 10.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

The following Letter to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, containing a particular Account of the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms under the Command of the Hon. Col. *Montgomery*, is publiſhed for the Information and Satisfaction of the Public.

SIR,

I Informed you in my Letter by Price, that we ſhould march the 28*th from Ninety-Six, which we did, and arrived the* 1*ſt of this Month at Twelve-Mile River, having had that Paſs ſufficiently reconnoitred the Night before; and that Morning we paſſed it without Oppoſition, and drew up about* 11 *o'Clock, upon a riſing Ground near the River. About* 4 *in the Afternoon our Carriages got to the Camp, having been brought up thoſe ſteep and rocky Banks by the force of Men: The Horſes could not do it, being fatigued & wore out, with a march of* 84 *Miles without a halting Day.*

As we met with no Oppoſition at Twelve-Mile River, and at the ſame Time our Scouts finding no Indian Tracks near us, both Col. Montgomery and I were convinced, that they knew nothing of our march, and were reſolved to take Advantage of their Negligence, by a forced march that Night, tho' the Troops were a little fatigued with a march of 20 *Miles that Morning, from Beaver-Dams to the River: We therefore encamped in a Square, upon very advantageous Ground, and leaving our Tents ſtanding, with* 120 *of the King's Troops, a few Provincials, and about* 70 *Rangers, as a Guard to our Camp, Waggons, Cattle, &c. we marched at eight at Night, through the Woods, in order to ſurprize Eſtatoe, which by that Road was about* 25 *Miles from our Camp upon the River. After we had marched about* 16 *Miles, a Dog was heard Barking at a Diſtance in our Front, and the Guides informed us, that there were a few Houſes about a Quarter of a Mile from the Road, called Little-Keowee, of which indeed they had not informed us before: To prevent any Inconvenience from thoſe Houſes, the Light Infantry Company of the Royal was detached to ſurround the Houſes, and put the Indians to Death with their Bayonets. By an Accident, a Scout which had been at Fort Prince George that very Day, were encamped near the Houſes, and upon diſcovering our Men, they fired at them; a few of ours returned the Fire, but immediately ruſhed in upon them, and moſt of thoſe who were without the Houſes, and all who were in them, were put to Death with Bayonets, except the Women and Children, according to the Orders which had been given. We proceeded directly on our march to Eſtatoe, and found a few Houſes on the Road juſt deſerted; the Beds were warm, and every Thing was left in the Houſes, which you may believe did not eſcape. We arrived early in the Morning at Eſtatoe, which was abandoned about Half an Hour before; Ten or a Dozen of them, who had not Time to eſcape, were killed: The Town conſiſting of above* 200 *Houſes, well provided with Ammunition, Corn, and in ſhort all the Neceſſaries of Life, was plundered and laid in Aſhes; many of the Inhabitants who had endeavoured to conceal themſelves, I have Reaſon to believe periſh'd in the Flames, ſome of them I know of for certain. In order to continue the Blow, and to ſhew thoſe Savages that it was poſſible to puniſh their Inſolence, we proceeded on our march, took all their Towns in our Way, and every Houſe and Town in the Lower Nation ſhared the ſame Fate with Eſtatoe. I could not help pitying them a little: Their Villages were agreeably ſituated; their Houſes neatly built, and well provided, for they were in the greateſt Abundance of every Thing: They muſt be pretty numerous. Eſtatoe and Sugar-Town conſiſted at leaſt of* 200 *Houſes, and every other Village at leaſt* 100 *Houſes.*

After killing all we could find, and burning every Houſe in the Nation, we marched to Keowee, and arrived the ſecond of June (after a march of about 60 *Miles without ſleeping) at four in the Evening at Fort Prince-George. There muſt have been from* 60 *to* 80 *Cherokees killed, with about* 40 *Priſoners; I mean, Men, Women, and Children.*

Thoſe who eſcaped muſt be in a miſerable Condition, and can poſſibly have no Reſource but flying over the Mountains, in Caſe their Friends there will receive them: They can have ſaved nothing: Some of them had juſt Time to run out of their Beds; others left their Sepaun warm upon the Table and in their Kettles. The Surprize in every Town was almoſt equal, as the whole Affair was the Work of a few Hours. They had, both at Eſtatoe and Sugar-Town, plenty of Ammunition, which was deſtroyed; and every where aſtoniſhing Magazines of Corn, which were all conſumed in the Flames; they had not even Time to ſave their moſt valuable Effects: The Soldiers found Money in many Houſes; three or four Watches were got; their Wampum, their Cloaths, Skins, and in ſhort every Thing. Many loaded Guns went off when the Houſes were burning. I had almoſt forgot to tell you that we intended to ſave Sugar-Town, as the Place neareſt the Fort (where they even had a Stockade Fort): Centries were placed for the Security of the Town, but we found the Body of a dead Man, whom they had put to the Torture that very Morning, it was then no longer poſſible to think of Mercy.

Our Loſs is very inconſiderable, 3 *or* 4 *Men killed, and Lieutenants Marſhal and Hamilton of the Royal wounded; 'tis hoped both will recover, tho' Mr. Marſhal is not out of Danger.*

The Correction you'll allow has been pretty ſevere. I dare ſay, the whole Nation will readily come into Terms, and will not be very fond of breaking them; and I think Peace with them is a very deſirable Event for this Province. We ſhall make uſe of Tiſtowe and the old Warrior of Eſtatoe, by ſetting them at Liberty, to inform their Nation, that, though they are in our

Power, we are ready to give them Peace, as they were formerly Friends and Allies to the white People: And we ſhall ſend off an Expreſs this Evening to Capt. Demere, to inform him of what has happened; and to deſire him to acquaint the Little Carpenter with it, and to tell him, that he may come down with ſome other Headmen to treat, but it muſt be done in a few Days, or he may expect to ſee all the Towns in the Upper Nation in Aſhes; but that we are willing to give his People Terms, on his Account. Capt. Stuart will be directed to come with them; and we ſhall inſiſt upon the Little Carpenter's procuring ſome Corn for the Fort, 'til Supplies can be ſent them. We ſhall only continue here until we have ſettled with the Cherokees. It will be neceſſary that you ſhould write a Letter, to encourage ſome of the Rangers to carry Flour and Cattle to Fort Loudoun, and to thank them for their Behaviour here.. They have acted with Spirit, have done what they were ordered, and have been of great Uſe to the Detachment. Capt. Grinnon has diſtinguiſhed himſelf, by his Readineſs to do every Thing he was deſired: And in ſhort, I am extremely pleaſed with the Whole.

I have been a good deal out of Order, ſince we return'd to Fort Prince George: I am a little better To-day, but am a good deal fatigued in Writing ſeveral Letters: I ſhall be glad to hear from you as ſoon as poſſible. Col. Montgomery deſires his Reſpects to you: He does not trouble you with a Letter, as I have wrote ſo fully; but he begs that you may forward one of the incloſed Letters, to General Amherſt, by an Expreſs-Schooner, if no other Opportunity offers. I have the Honour to be, SIR,

Camp near Fort
Prince George
June 4, 1760.

Your moſt obedient and
moſt humble Servant,
JAMES GRANT.

BOSTON, *June* 19.

WE have had various and uncertain Reports, for a Fortnight paſt, of the favourable State of the Garriſon at Quebec, but on Saturday laſt, about 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, we were relieved from all Suſpence by the Arrival of the Schooner Lawrence, Job Harris, in 26 Days from that City. In this Veſſel came Lieutenant Calder, with Diſpatches for his Excellency General Amherſt. We are now informed, and from the beſt Authority, that the Siege of Quebec was raiſed the 18th of May; that the Enemy had loſt 3000 Men, all their Magazines, Baggage, Tents, Scaling Ladders, 36 Pieces of Cannon, 4 Petards, and 1000 Stand of Small Arms; in ſhort, every Thing that was neceſſary for their Defence. The Labours and brave Exploits of the Garriſon are without Parallel. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor ordered the Guns at Caſtle-William, and at the Batteries in Town, to be diſcharged on this Occaſion; and indeed this happy Event ſeems to have diffuſed Joy as great and as univerſal as that from the Surrender of the Place the laſt Year.

Our Friends have ſuffered greatly from the Scurvy during the Winter, and ſtand in Need of Refreſhments of every Kind. A ready Market may be had there. Not Intereſt alone, but Compaſſion, and eſpecially Gratitude, will, we hope, excite ſpeedy and ſufficient Supplies.

Our other Advices by Capt. Harris are, that on the 17th of May, three French Deſerters came into the City, and reported, that the French Camp was in the greateſt Confuſion, and their Generals ſo diſcouraged, that they intended to raiſe the Siege very ſoon: On this Intelligence General Murray ordered a Sally to be made at Midnight, between the 17th and 18th, and as ſoon as the French Guard diſcovered our Men, they ran to the Camp, and acquainted them therewith, upon which the French Army decamped immediately, leaving behind them almoſt every Thing that was neceſſary for the Defence of their Country the enſuing Campaign: The Enemy's Encampment was within 600 Yards of the City Walls; they at firſt had 15,000 Men, and were afterwards reinforced by 3000 more, the laſt of which were all young Fellows, and not a married Man amongſt them: The Siege laſted three Weeks and two Days, and our Men behaved ſo extremely well, that to mention their Exploits would appear romantic: They took 8 Mortars, and 40 Batteaus laden with Poultry, and purſued the Enemy 9 Miles; it is ſaid they can raiſe 20,000 Men, and that they have not 50 Barrels of Powder in all Canada; alſo, that on the 22d of laſt Month, all the French Veſſels above the City, except one, were taken and deſtroyed by our Fleet.

Capt. Harris further informs, that Capt. Schomberg of the Diana Frigate, with another Officer, was gone for England in the Hunter Sloop of War, which came down the River at the ſame Time he did, with an Account of the French having raiſed the Siege of that Place, and of the Arrival of the Engliſh Fleet there, conſiſting of 9 Sail of the Line beſides Frigates: That only one Veſſel was arrived from the Continent before he ſailed, which was a large Topſail Sloop: That about 7 Leagues below the City he met with a Fleet of ſmall Craft bound up with Proviſions, &c. from theſe Parts, being thoſe that attempted it ſome Time ſince, but were obliged to put back to Louiſburg; and that he met with between 20 and 30 Sail of Proviſion Veſſels from Great-Britain juſt at the Entrance of the River; ſome of which he ſpoke with, who acquainted him, that all that ſailed in Company were ſafe in the River: That the large French Store Ship, mentioned ſome Time ago, to be froze up in the Bay of Gaſpey, was taken by the Eurus and Richmond Frigates, and carried up to Quebec; and that they had received no Advice of any French Ships arriving in that River this Spring.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Quebec, to his Friend in Boſton, dated May 21, 1760.

"*No Doubt before this comes to Hand you will have heard that this Place has been beſieged by a numerous French Army.*—

—"*On the 9th we were agreeably ſurprized to ſee Captain Dean, in his Majeſty's Ship Leoſtoffe, of 20 Guns, arrive here, which gave great Spirits to both Officers and Soldiers; in about 6 Days after, Captain Swanton in the Vanguard, and Capt. Schomberg in the Diana, arrived here in the Duſk of the Evening, and the next Morning the 3 Ships weighed Anchor, and ſtood up the River to attack the Enemy's Ships, which were Monſ. Votany with 4 Frigates, from 44 to 22 Guns, beſides ſeveral Store Ships: They made a running Fight of it till our Ships got up with them, when they ran them all on Shore. The French Commodore fought bravely, and would not ſtrike till all his Ammunition was exhauſted: This is the Man that commanded the Arethuſa at Louiſburg, and we have him at laſt ſafe on board Capt. Schomberg. In this Affair we loſt the Leoſtoffe; but Canada is now ours.—By the Aſſiſtance of the Fleet from England we are enabled to raiſe the Siege, obliging the French to leave 6 Mortars, 32 Pieces of Braſs and Iron Cannon, Shot, Shells, intrenching Tools, Ammunition, Proviſions, Scaling Ladders, and Stores of all Kinds innumerable.*"

The following is from a Liſt of the Officers which were killed and wounded at the Battle without the Walls of Quebec, on the 28th of April laſt, viz.

15th Regt. 1 Lieutenant killed; 7 Lieutenants and 6 Enſigns wounded.

28th Regt. Col. Walſh and Major Dalling wounded; 3 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, and 3 Enſigns, wounded.

35th Regt. 1 Captain, 1 Lieut. and 1 Enſign, wounded.

43d Regt. 2 Captains, two Lieutenants, and one Enſign, wounded.

47th Regt. Major Huſſey and 2 Lieutenants killed; one Captain, 4 Lieutenants, and 2 Enſigns, wounded.

48th Regt. 2 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, and three Enſigns, wounded.

58th Regt. 1 Enſign killed.

2d Bat. Royal Americans, 2 Enſigns wounded.

3d Bat. Col. Young, Priſoner, 1 Lieut. and 1 Enſign killed, 2 Capts. 5 Lieuts. and 3 Enſigns wounded.

63d Regt. Col. Fraſer wounded, 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, and 1 Enſign, killed; 4 Captains, 11 Lieutenants, and 6 Enſigns wounded.

Royal Artillery, 2 Second Lieutenants and 2 Fire-workers wounded. Chief Engineer, Major M'Keller, and Captain Hazzen, of the Rangers, wounded.

NEW-YORK, June 30.

By the Poſt from Albany we have the following Advices, viz. that two French Deſerters from an Indian Settlement near Montreal, came to Crown-Point the 19th Inſtant. They report, that the French raiſed the Siege againſt Quebec the 16th of May: That they loſt in that Enterprize 150 Officers, and a great Number of private Soldiers, as alſo 40 Pieces of heavy Artillery: That the French in Canada are in the utmoſt Diſtreſs for Proviſions of all Kinds: That the better to enable the Troops to ſubſiſt, they are diſperſed in ſmall Parties to ſhift for themſelves in the beſt Manner they can: That Monſieur Levy is at Montreal, and that Monſieur Bourlimak, lies dangerouſly wounded in the Thigh: And they confirm, that Monſ. Longe, a famous Partizan, fell through the Ice ſome Time ago, and was drowned; that his Loſs was univerſally lamented, by all the People in Canada, as his Equal is not now to be found in that Country.

Theſe Deſerters alſo ſay, the Indians ſuffered greatly in the late Engagement with Major Rogers, near Iſle aux Noix; that Numbers of them were killed; and that on their Return to the Iſland, they all to a Man went Home, to bury their Dead, and pay the Honours due to their departed Friends; that it was not in the Power of the French to detain them; and that this is kept a grand Secret, at leaſt Monſieur Levy endeavours to conceal it: And that the Inhabitants are under dire Apprehenſions, on a Report that prevails, that Sir William Johnſon was marching 3000 Indians againſt them.

At Montreal, a Buſhel of Salt is ſold for 25 l. Sterling, *and a Quart of Brandy for 42 Livres.*

Major Rogers has ſurprized and burnt a ſmall Village, called St Tereſa, between St. Jeans and Chambli, and brought off 34 or 35 Men Priſoners: He neither hurt Woman or Child, but made them take their Bedding, and let them go off, before he ſet Fire to the Houſes, &c. On hearing of this at Montreal, the Enemy were prodigiouſly alarmed, imagining it was an advanced Party of our Army. The Major was lucky in his Retreat, having fallen on ſome French Batteaus, which enabled him to croſs a River. He was no ſooner landed, than he ſaw the French, who had purſued him, on the other Side.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 3.

Friday laſt Capt. Miller arrived here from Jamaica, in 24 Days Paſſage. By him we have Advice, that a ſecond Inſurrection of the Negroes had been attempted in Weſtmoreland and Hanover Pariſhes, 6 or 700 Men, Women and Children, having got together, and murdered eight or ten white People; but as 4 or 500 of the King's Troops, Militia, and others, had aſſembled, purſued, and taken ſeveral of them, it was thought the whole would be ſoon quelled.

From Quebec we have theſe further Particulars, viz. That from the Battle on the 28th of April, to the Raiſing of the Siege, the Garriſon had not above 50 Men killed and wounded: That the General hearing the Enemy deſigned to eſcalade, called his Officers together, and told them, that if they would ſtand by him, he would not give up the Place while he had ten Men left; to which the brave Men immediately agreed, and with the greateſt Chearfulneſs: That the Garriſon would ſoon be ſtrongly reinforced, the Battalions at Louiſburg being ſhipping off for that Purpoſe, as they were deſtroying the Works of that Place: That ſome of our Proviſion Ships had got up: That the Rocheſter Man of War, with 15 or 16 more Proviſion Veſſels from England, was met going up the River: And that it was ſaid ſome of our Men of War, of the ſame Convoy, had taken two French Frigates on the Paſſage.

The Packet for Falmouth left the Hook laſt Saturday.

The Schooner Iſabella, Captain Murphy, from Maryland for Antigua, is taken, and carried to Martinico.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 10.

The General Aſſembly of this Province, is further Prorogued to Tueſday the 7th Day of *October* next.

A few Days ago the Carpenter of Capt. *Chew*'s Ship in *Patuxent*, jump'd from the Ship into the Water, in order to waſh himſelf, and never came up again.

Laſt Week, as they were mooring Capt. *Lewis*'s Ship in *South-River*, one of the Men aſſiſting at the Hawſer in a ſmall Veſſel in about 10 Feet Water, at a Diſtance from the Ship, accidentally fell over, unobſerved by the People in the Ship, and did not riſe again; but ſome People on the Shore, who ſaw him fall in, call'd to the Boat then a-ſhore at a Diſtance, who row'd off to the Ship, took the Boat-hook from on board, and went to the Place where he fell in, and after a ſhort time hook'd him by the Ancle, and draw'd him up, and carrying him a long Side, and rolling him about, in a ſhort time he ſo far recovered as to walk up the Ship's Side by himſelf. He was under Water about 7 Minutes, and when taken up was almoſt as black as a Negro.

[Some Advertiſements are omitted this Week for Want of Room, but will be again inſerted in our next.]

JUST IMPORTED *from* LONDON, *in the* CHARMING POLLY, *Captain* SAMUEL BARBER, *and to be Sold by the Subſcriber, at his Stores in* UPPER-MARLBOROUGH *and* NOTTINGHAM *Towns, Wholeſale or Retail,*

A LARGE Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, at reaſonable Rates, for Caſh, Bills, or Tobacco. JOSEPH SIM.

1 pd 9.

THE MANAGERS of ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, in *Virginia*, having diſpoſed of almoſt all the TICKETS, propoſe to Draw at the Time fix'd in the Scheme (the firſt of *September*) or ſooner.

A few of the Tickets may be had at the *Printing-Office*, in *Annapolis*, if applied for ſoon.

1

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Ship BETSEY, *Capt.* WILLIAM STRACHAN, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subſcriber, at his Store in* ANNAPOLIS,

A GOOD Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS, very cheap, for ready Money, or to his Cuſtomers at the uſual Credit.

Smith's Work, Sail-making, Ship's Blocks, and Carting, as uſual. WILLIAM ROBERTS.

1

JUST IMPORTED,
And to be Sold by the Subſcriber, at ANNAPOLIS,
by WHOLESALE,

ABOUT Twelve Hundred Pounds Worth, firſt Coſt, of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS, being a Cargo extremely well ſorted for this Country, both for Summer and Winter Goods, and well Bought. They will be Sold at a ſmall Advance on the prime Coſt. BENNETT CHEW.

1

ANY Two truſty and punctual Riders, who would undertake to carry his Majeſty's Mail, One of them between this Office and *Philadelphia*, and the Other between this and *Frederickſburg*, once in each Week in the Summer, and once a Fortnight in the Three Winter Months, and who could give proper Security for their Performance, are deſired to ſend their Propoſals of the Salaries they would demand, to the Poſt-Office here, that they may be laid before the Poſt-Maſters-General.

THE Subſcriber, at Mr. *Adams*'s, Block-Maker, in *Annapolis*, has very good *Muſcovado* Sugar, by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or Retail, Double and Single Refined Loaf Ditto, Bohea Tea, &c. to Sell very reaſonably. JOHN PITT.

1

Baltimore-Town, July 7th, 1760.

RAN away from the Subſcriber's Plantation on the *Garriſon Ridge*, near *St. Thomas*'s Church, *Baltimore* County, on Sunday the 6th Inſtant, a Convict Servant Man, named *John Thomas*, about 25 or 26 Years old, brown Complexion, ſhort black Hair, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high. Had on when he went away, a new Oſnabrigs Shirt and Trowſers, old Felt Hat, and old Shoes. He alſo carried with him, a new Coat, Waiſtcoat and Breeches, made of a brown colour'd Broad-Cloth, trimm'd with yellow Metal Buttons, &c. Whoever brings the ſaid Servant back to his Maſter, or ſecures him ſo that he may get him again, ſhall receive Two Piſtoles Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

CHRISTOPHER CARNAN.

1

RAN away from the Subſcriber, in *Amelia* County, in *Virginia*, in *May* 1759, a very likely Negro Man, named *Dick* (but uſed to call himſelf *Richard Jenkins*) about 30 Years old, of a middle Size, well ſet, very black, his Back much ſcarified, is a good Sawyer, and plays on the Violin. Whoever conveys the ſaid Negro to me, ſhall have Ten Pounds Reward. WOOD JONES.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Betsey, *Captain* William Strachan, *and the* Charming Nancy, *Capt.* Charles Ridgely, *from* LONDON,

A LARGE Aſſortment of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, to be Sold by the Subſcriber, at his Stores in Annapolis and London-Town, by Wholeſale or Retail.

2 Likewiſe, Cordage and Cables of all Sizes, Anchors from One Hundred to Five Hundred, Grapnels of ſundry Sizes, Oakum, Sail Duck, and all Sorts of Ship Chandlery.

Alſo, Floor-Carpets of different Sizes, from Six to Eighteen Square Yards each, with great Variety of Gauze Aprons and Handkerchiefs, *&c.*

James Dick.

JUST IMPORTED *from* LONDON,

and to be Sold by the Subſcriber, at his Store, at the Head of the Dock in Annapolis,

2 A LARGE Aſſortment of *EUROPEAN* and *INDIA* GOODS, at very reaſonable Rates.

Lancelot Jacques.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Two Sisters, *Capt.* Joseph Richardson, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subſcriber, at his Store near* WEST-RIVER,

2 AN Aſſortment of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, Wholeſale or Retail, very cheap, for Caſh, Bills, or Tobacco.

Alſo, Rum, *Muſcovado* Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, and Rice. **Joseph Cowman.**

JUST IMPORTED

From LONDON, *in the Ship* BETSEY, *Captain* STRACHAN, *and to be Sold by the Subſcriber, at his Store in* Annapolis, *for Caſh, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco, at the moſt reaſonable Rates,*

2 A SORTABLE Parcel of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, ſuitable to Summer and Winter.

Alſo, Wine, Rum, and Melaſſes, by the Gallon, Plumbs, and very good Salt by the Buſhel or Hundred, *&c. &c.*

Nathan Hammond, junior.

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2 THE SHERIFFS of the ſeveral Counties in this Province, who have any Accounts with Daniel Dulany, Eſq; now abſent on a Journey to the Northward, are requeſted to apply to the Subſcriber, who is impowered to ſettle the ſame.

Walter Dulany.

WANTED,

2 A MAN who underſtands the Management of a WIND-MILL. Such a one will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Subſcriber at *Herring-Bay.*

Samuel Chew.

Charles County, *June* 26, 1760.

2 STRAY'D or STOLEN from the Subſcriber, a Black Horſe about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock R, a ſmall Blaze down his Face, bob Tail, Paces ſlow, and from that to a Gallop, and was once the Property of Mr. *Andrew Monroe*, of *Nanjemoy.* Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to the Subſcriber, living near *Allen's-Freſh*, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward. **John Warren.**

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship Nelly, *Capt.* William Wilkinson, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subſcribers, at their Stores in* Upper-Marlborough *and* Queen-Anne *Towns, Wholeſale or Retail,*

3 A LARGE Aſſortment of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Likewiſe, *Muſcovado* Sugar by the Barrel o: Hogſhead, *Madeira* Wine, and very good Coffee.

Alexander & Andrew Symmer.

Fairfax County, in *Virginia*, *June* 6, 1760.

To be LET, *and* ENTERED *on immediately,*

5 A VERY choice TRACT of LAND, containing ſeveral Thouſand Acres, belonging to CHARLES, Earl of TANKERVILLE, lying on *Patowmack* River, and chiefly bounded by *Kittockton* Creek, in the County of *Loudoun*, and Colony of *Virginia.* Any Perſon may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber at Mr. *William Kirk's*, on the ſaid Creek, or at Mr. *Andrew Adam's*, Merchant, in *Leeſburg*, in the ſaid County, where Attendance will be given, by **John Patterson, Agent.**

CASH for BILLS. Enquire of either of the Printers hereof.

July 2d, 1760.

SUNDRY damaged GOODS will be Sold at Vendue, to the Higheſt Bidder, for the Benefit of the Inſurers, on Saturday the 12th Inſtant, at BLADENSBURG. They are Part of a Quantity of Goods conſigned to me by Meſſrs. *John Glaſsford* and Company, of *Glaſgow, per* the *Catharine, Archibald M'Millan*, Maſter, from *Clyde.* As they conſiſt of many different Articles, they will be divided into ſortable Lots. The Amount will be about £. 300 firſt Coſt.

At the ſame Time and Place, about £. 50 firſt Coſt of Goods, damaged in the *Phœnix*, Captain *Mc Gachin*, from *London*, will be expoſed to Sale by *David Roſs.*

The Sale will begin preciſely at X o'Clock, and the Lots will be ſhewn to thoſe who intend to purchaſe, the Day preceding the Sale.

× 2 **Richard Henderson.**

Charles County, *June* 22d, 1760.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, a Convict Servant Man named *John Winter*, a very compleat Houſe Painter; he can imitate Marble or Mahogany very exactly, and can paint Floor Cloths as neat as any imported from *Britain.* The Time of his going off is uncertain, as he was hired to a Gentleman in *Virginia* who can give no Account of the Time. The laſt Work he did was a Houſe for Col. *Waſhington* near *Alexandria.* He muſt be pretty well known there, having work'd at his Buſineſs ſeveral Months in Town. He is a very impertinent Fellow, pretty tall, and very red about the Noſe and Face. His Dreſs is uncertain.

Whoever brings the ſaid Servant home, or ſecures him ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have Five Piſtoles Reward, paid by 3 **John Fendall.**

Charles County, *June* 22d, 1760.

RAN away laſt Night from the Subſcribers, two Convict Servants, *viz.*

James Williams, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, ſhort dark Hair, and the two fore Fingers of his right Hand cut off (as he ſays by his Mother.) Had on an Oſnabrigs Shirt and Trowſers, a blue Sailor's Jacket, old Shoes and Stockings, and an old Hat.

Thomas Orford, a Lad, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, ſandy Hair, white Eye-brows, and freckled Face. Had on a black Que Wig, pretty good Hat, Shoes and Stockings.

It is ſuſpected they will ſteal other Cloaths, and that they have a forged *Paſs* as Sailors.

Whoever ſecures both or either of the ſaid Servants, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have Four *Piſtoles* Reward for both, or Two *Piſtoles* for either, paid by

Benjamin Fendall,
3 **John Fendall.**

JUST IMPORTED, 3

In the Wilson, *Capt.* Slater, *from* London, *and to be Sold by the Subſcriber, at his Store in* Upper-Marlborough, *by Wholeſale or Retail, for Caſh, Bills, or Tobacco,*

A LARGE Aſſortment of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon. **John Read Magruder.**

JUST IMPORTED

By the Subſcriber, in the Baltimore, *Captain* HANSON, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold at his Store in* Annapolis, *for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco,*

A SORTABLE Parcel of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, at reaſonable Rates, by Wholeſale or Retail.

× 3 **Nicholas Maccubbin.**

JUST IMPORTED, 3

In the Ship Baltimore, *Capt.* Hanſon, *from* London, *and to be Sold at the Subſcriber's Store, at the Head of the Dock, near Mrs.* Anderſon's, *by Wholeſale or Retail, very cheap, for Caſh or ſhort Credit,*

SEINES from Twenty-five to Thirty-five Fathom long, White Lead, Yellow Oaker, Lampblack, Red Lead, Verdigreaſe, *Pruſſian* Blue, Vermillion, and *Spaniſh* Whiting. Alſo a good Aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt-India* GOODS, too tedious to mention.

Richard Mackubin.

N. B. Rum, Melaſſes, Sugar, and Coffee, by the Gallon and Pound.

SEVERAL of the Managers of the *Frederick-Town* LOTTERY, having ſent TICKETS into *Pennſylvania*, which were not accounted for in Time, the Managers were under a Neceſſity of putting off the Drawing for a few Days; And have fix'd on Monday, the 4th of *Auguſt*, when they will certainly draw it, without any further poſtponing.

× 3

TO BE SOLD,

At ALEXANDRIA, *on Monday the 21ſt of* July,

THE Brigantine MOLLY, with her Appurtenances. She has only made one Voyage, and is a prime Sailer, *&c. &c.* An Inventory of her Materials, may at any Time be ſeen before the Sale in the Hands of 3

Carlyle & Dalton.

TO BE SOLD,

(Lying within ſeven Miles of Baltimore-Town)

A TRACT of LAND, containing 450 Acres, a large Part of which is excellent Meadow Ground, with about 6 or 8 Acres cleared, an Orchard containing 300 Trees, and ſome Improvement of Houſes. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, is deſired to apply to Mr. *William Lux*, of *Baltimore-Town*, Merchant, who can give an indiſputable Title to the ſame, or 3

Darby Lux.

RAN away on the Nineteenth of *June* laſt, from the Subſcriber living in *King's-Town, Queen-Anne's* County, *Maryland*, a Weſt Country Convict Servant Man named *John Ward*, about 50 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 8 Inches high, well-ſet, wears ſhort black curl'd Hair, the Top of his Head bald, the middle Finger on his right Hand is ſtrait, and pretends to be a Bricklayer or Maſon. Had on when he went away, an Oſnabrigs Shirt, long Oſnabrigs Trowſers, an old Felt Hat, brown Coat and Jacket, ſuppoſed to have a Check Shirt, *Engliſh* made Shoes tied with Leather Strings, and Nails in the Heels. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, or Three Pounds if brought home, paid by 3

Daniel Surrell.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the WILSON, *Captain* SLATER, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subſcriber, at his Stores at* Upper-Marlborough, Queen-Anne, *and* Pig-Point, *on* Patuxent *River, at* Piscataway *and* Rock-Creek *on* Patowmack *River,* 4

GREAT Variety of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, Wholeſale or Retail, for Bills, Caſh, Tobacco, Corn, or Wheat. **Stephen West.**

June 3d, 1760.

EIGHT PISTOLES REWARD.

RAN away from *Curtis's*-Creek Iron-Works, in *Anne-Arundel* County, Two Convict Servant Men, *viz.*

John Collins, about 23 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, pitted with the Small-Pox, of a ſwarthy Complexion, has ſhort black Hair, which he combs back, has a pert Look, and ſpeaks a little in the Weſt Country Dialect.

Thomas Cooper, about 26 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, wears long black ſtrait Hair, which he ties behind, is pitted with the Small-Pox, and has loſt one or two of his upper Jaw Teeth, and is an *Engliſhman.* 4

They had on and took with them, a blue *German* Serge Coat, with Mohair Buttons, one brown Cloth Waiſtcoat without Sleeves, a Pair of blue Broad Cloth Breeches, a brown Thickſet Coat, Sailor's Trowſers, White and Check Shirts, two new Felt Hats, and ſundry other Cloaths.

It is ſuppoſed they have an old Silver Watch, and ſome Money with them.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the above Servants, ſo as their Maſter may have them again, ſhall have Six Piſtoles Reward; and if taken out of the Province, Eight Piſtoles, and reaſonable Charges if brought home, paid by

Caleb Dorsey.

Cheſter-Town, June 10th, 1760.

JUST IMPORTED,

A LARGE Aſſortment of MEDICINES, to be Sold at Retail by the Subſcriber. 5

Practitioners of Phyſic may be ſupplied with any Quantity, or private Families with ſmall Boxes, or any Article, at the loweſt Prices, by

William Murray.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the Printing-Office, the Sign of the BIBLE, in *Charles-ſtreet*; where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this *GAZETTE*, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. Advertisements of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Ones.